

## NO BODIES TAKEN FROM SCOTT TOMB

Remains of Mrs. McCollum Found in Another Crypt.

## STORY IS TOLD BY DETECTIVES

Declared That Ghouls Were Seeking Jewels, and These Were Stripped From Two Women's Bodies—Report Is Not Given General Credence.

Richmond, Pa., February 10.—No bodies were taken from the mausoleum of the late Congressman W. L. Scott. This authorized information was given to the Associated Press to-night by a friend of the family of Charles H. Stroup, a son-in-law of the late Congressman. Four of the crypts had been broken open. The crypt containing Mrs. McCollum's body had been placed head foremost in an unoccupied crypt, in the innermost recess of the mausoleum. None of the bodies had been molested. The square marble slabs that had sealed the crypts had been unscrewed, two of these had been replaced in a reversed position and were broken. From one of the crypts the casket was half way out. The disturbed caskets were those of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Scott, Mrs. Anna McCollum and Richard Townsend, a son-in-law of Scott.

Nothing of value was removed from the mausoleum or any of the bodies. The statement of detectives that jewels were sought by the robbers was ridiculed by the family. In the mausoleum was found a coat, a pikeaxe, a jack-knife and a can. Through these it is asserted to-night two arrests will be made in the morning. The names are known but the police will not permit them to be made public. The motive for the vandalism is pronounced one of vengeance.

### Robbery Is Alleged.

Richmond, Pa., February 10.—Private detectives investigating the desecration of the Scott mausoleum, in Erie Cemetery, from which it was reported a body had been taken, announced to-night that while the mausoleum had entered the mausoleum, the body had been found in another crypt. This report was made after the detectives had explored the mausoleum. The report is not generally credited, however, in view of the family's report to the police two days ago, when the vandalism was first discovered.

The detectives announced that the robbers were after jewels that might have been on the women's bodies in the tomb. They say the bodies of Mrs. McCollum and Mrs. W. L. Scott were the only ones taken from the crypts, and the jewels were taken from the necks. The fact that the caskets of the men were not broken open they claim substantiates this statement.

### Have New Clue.

Detectives are working on a clue to-day that may lead to some material development in connection with the robbery of the mausoleum. Louis Wadlinger, a milk dealer, has informed the officers that about 4 o'clock on the morning of January 27 his wagon was stopped near the cemetery by a man, who asked for a milk. Wadlinger says the man told him he had heard hammering in the cemetery, and later saw four men emerge through a hole in the cemetery fence. Wadlinger lives on a dairy farm near here. He did not hear of the robbery until last night, and to-day related the incident to the police.

On account of the reticence of the police and members of the family, much mystery surrounds the desecration of the mausoleum.

Although a statement issued by the family is to the effect that the body stolen is that of Mrs. Anna M. McCollum, a sister-in-law of Mr. Scott, rumors are persistent that the ghouls have taken the body of the millionaire representative. For the present it has been impossible to secure a confirmation.

Except to investigate the story told by Wadlinger, the police are at sea. There has been no demand for ransom, and this fact has served to mystify the authorities.

The robbery of the mausoleum might have occurred any time within the last three or four days. It was a very careful job, whenever it was performed. The vandals first broke the lock of the ornamental bronze doors, then bored a hole through the panel of the inner or practical portal. With a "key-hole saw" they then cut away the lock of the oak door and made their way in at their leisure.

### Not Visible From Street.

The place is almost in the centre of the cemetery, and, therefore, not visible to casual passersby on the streets. The grave robbers got into the cemetery through a hole in the wall, it has been discovered.

Parts of the coffin which had contained the body of Mrs. McCollum were found by the police through the caskets, scattered all about the floor of the mausoleum.

Detectives have discovered a hole in the west side of the fence which surrounds the cemetery. Three iron pickets had been torn away, making room for a man to pass through. Near this opening a truck or automobile is believed to have waited the spoils of the ghastly looting.

The authorities lean to the opinion that the men familiar with the work of robbing graves committed the crime. The nameplates from the caskets in which the bodies of Richard Townsend and J. A. McCollum repose were torn off with some hooked instrument, and were found on the floor. The authorities think that after the bronze doors and the copper seals over the mouths of the crypts had been torn away, the crypts for the purpose of pulling the caskets out, and that a slipping of these instruments caused the nameplates to be torn off.

## TAFT CAMPAIGNS FOR RECIPROCITY

He Makes Direct Appeal to the American Farmer.

## TAKES TO STUMP IN ITS BEHALF

President Speaks at Columbus Corn Show, and Drives Home His Arguments for Agreement With Canada—Believes All Interests Will Be Benefited.

Columbus, Ohio, February 10.—Carrying forward his campaign for Canadian reciprocity, President Taft today made a direct appeal to the American farmer on that issue. He declared that the impression which had gone abroad that reciprocity with the Dominion would injure the farmer was entirely without foundation, and by statistics and argument sought to lend actual proof to his assertions. Mr. Taft declared without reservation that the reciprocal agreement with Canada would be a benefit rather than a detriment to the agricultural interests of this country. He said he stated this in answer to the criticism which had been directed against the measure, presumably on the part of the farmer.

As for himself, the President said he felt that the undoubted general benefit of the pending agreement would entirely vindicate those who are responsible for it. The greatest reason for the adoption of the agreement, he argued, is the fact that it is going to unite two countries with kindred people, living together across a wide continent, in a commercial and social union to the great advantage of both.

"Such a result," added the President, "does not need to be justified by a nice balancing of a pecuniary profit to each."

Mr. Taft's address, the first of his present trip into the Middle West, was delivered at the National Corn Exposition in the auditorium at the State Fair Grounds. It was because of the agricultural character of his surroundings and the presence of a great many of the influential farmers of this section that the President chose to take up arguments in behalf of the proposed agreement from the standpoint of the agriculturist.

The auditorium, which has a seating capacity of more than 1,000, was crowded to overflowing. The crush about the doors was so great that the services of a score of policemen were called for.

Warmly Applauded.  
Mr. Taft's address was listened to apparently with the deepest interest, and he was warmly applauded at intervals.

There was a demonstration when the President, in closing, said: "Let the agreement be adopted and go into operation, and in six months the farmers of the border who now have fears will rejoice in this great step toward closer business and social relations with our neighbors. The whole country, farmer, manufacturer, railroad company, middleman, warehouseman, all will be the gainer."

President Taft will press his reciprocity campaign in Illinois to-morrow. During the forenoon he will make brief speeches at Champaign and Decatur. In the afternoon he will deliver further address on reciprocity before the Illinois State Legislature at Springfield, and in the evening will make an address at a Lincoln Day banquet in that city.

The President arrived here to-day from Washington at 1:45 P. M. He was met by Governor Harmon, a committee of citizens and a cavalry escort. After a brief parade through the city, Mr. Taft motored out to the Fair Grounds. Following his address he visited Governor Harmon's home for a few minutes. To-night he dined with sixty guests at the Ohio State University, leaving later for Champaign, Ill.

Due to a severe cold and sore throat, the President was compelled to cut a part of the program outlined for him in this city. In order that he might receive treatment and be in condition to carry out the speaking arrangement of the trip, the President brought his physician, Dr. J. J. Richardson, of Washington, along with him.

Mr. Taft will be back in Washington Monday morning, to remain until the end of the session of Congress. He has not accepted a position as to an extra session, believing it is perfectly well understood by this time and that Congress will govern itself accordingly.

### All Will Be Benefited.

While Mr. Taft's speech was devoted principally to showing that the farmer had nothing to fear from reciprocity, but that it would be to his gain, he attempted to prove also that the other interests of the country would be benefited thereby. In reference to the criticism that had been made of the proposed agreement, "as an attack upon the farmer by depriving him of protection," President Taft asked, "How is the farmer to be hurt? He declared that 'in respect to corn the American farmer is king and will remain so, whether or not reciprocity. It is a mere truism to say that the farmers of a country constitute the greatest wealth-producing class of the country. When we have had good crops the wheels of all industries have been turned, and wealth has been stored. Any one, therefore, who would initiate a policy to injure the farmer has much to answer for at the bar of public opinion.'"

"The total production of corn in the United States in 1910," he said, "was 3,125,713,000 bushels, of which we exported 4,172,209 and used the rest in domestic consumption. The Canadian product was 18,726,000 bushels, or six-tenths of 1 per cent. of the total production of the United States. We export

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## DISSENSION MAY BRING DISASTER

Mexican Revolution Threatened by Quarrels of Leaders.

## BLANCO WANTS TO POSE AS HEAD

Forces of Diaz, Under General Luque, Are Repulsed by Rebels Near Mulata—Shells Burst Near American Troopers. Guns Are Turned on Refugees.

Mexico City, February 10.—The Mexican Central has been repaired as far north as Ahumada, eighty-three miles from Ciudad Juarez, according to telegrams received by officials of the railroad to-day. It is said that the train service has been resumed to the border.

Confirmation of the jealousy and rivalry said to exist between Blanco and Orozco resulting in dissension in the revolutionists' ranks, is contained in a special from El Paso quoting one L. F. Espinosa, who was said to have passed several weeks in the rebel camps. Blanco is ambitious to be the leader of the revolution, and both he and Orozco are anxious to pose as the head of the new republic they hope to establish. Espinosa is quoted as saying that among Blanco's men it is openly stated that Blanco himself would like to make himself military president of the republic. He is of the true revolutionary type. He is a law unto himself and acknowledges no one, least of all Francisco I. Madero. For this reason, Espinosa asserts, it seems impossible at the present time at least for Blanco and Orozco to make a union of their forces for an attack upon Juarez, or any other point of any strength.

Federals Repulsed.  
Mulata, Mexico, February 9.—by Presidio and Marfa, Texas, February 10.—Mexican forces under General Luque have sustained another defeat in their attack on insurgents whom they have been fighting in this vicinity for the last week. To-day the Federals assaulted the insurgent forces entrenched about Mulata. They were repulsed after a battle lasting five hours. Frequently during the assault American troops on the opposite side of the Rio Grande were under fire. Shells blazed across the river, bursting dangerously close to the men of Troop H of the Third United States Cavalry, which patrolled the river bank.

It is declared by witnesses that frequently the generals, chagrined at the fruitlessness of their assault, deliberately turned their guns at groups of women and children who had sought refuge on the American side of the stream. One shell from the Federals' fire burst near Captain Williams of the cavalry, killing an insurgent who was watching the battle from the American side.

May Renew Attack.  
The Federals withdrew after fierce fighting. It is expected that despite their losses they will renew the attack to-morrow. The insurgents had been warned that Federal soldiers were coming. They took position on a hill near the town, in the adobe houses and behind the banks of an irrigation ditch. The Federals approached in battle line, with infantry next to the river, cavalry on the right side, and artillery in the centre.

After shelling the town at long range, the soldiers advanced, and the insurgents opened fire. The hottest fight took place along the ditch. Twice the Federals captured the ditch, but each time were driven out by the rebels. In the last charge the insurgents were led by a Scot, F. S. McCombs, and an American. Seven Mauser rifles were captured in this charge.

The Federals numbered 325, according to their own announcement. The insurgents had 200 men in Mulata. The Mexican soldiers were commanded by General Luque and Colonel Dorantes; the insurgents by Torro and Ortega and Emilio Salgado. It is impossible to estimate the number of killed to-night. The bodies of eight soldiers have been stripped of their weapons, but many more were carried off the field.

One Insurgent Killed.  
Only one insurgent, Emilio Lopez, was killed. The Mexican soldiers withdrew a mile from their position and camped. (Continued on Sixth Page.)

## Woman Smuggler Sentenced to Tombs

New York, February 10.—An example to women who have no qualms against smuggling, Judge Martin, in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court, today sentenced Mrs. Roberta G. Hill to the Tombs from to-night until 8 o'clock Monday morning, and fined her \$2,000. The fine was promptly paid, and Mrs. Hill was led away, sobbing hysterically. She is the daughter of Morris Menges, a well-known Brooklyn brewer, and divorced wife of Captain James Hill, of the British Army.

Counsel for Mrs. Hill made a strong plea for the court's mercy, but Judge Martin said he felt that a jail sentence was necessary as a lesson.

"I regret to say," he added, "that women are much more prone to attempt smuggling than are men."

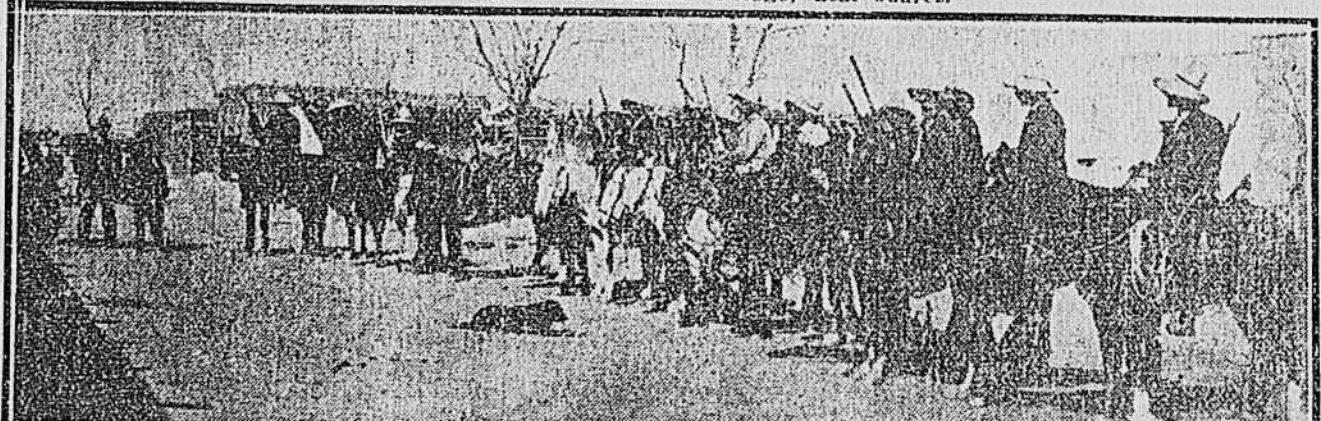
Mrs. Hill had pleaded guilty to smuggling into this country a sable coat and other goods valued at \$5,000. Her mother sat near her during the proceedings, and sobbed bitterly when sentence was pronounced.

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## At Scene of Fighting on Mexican Border



Federal troops under General Pologo, near Juarez.



Squad of Orozco's mounted infantry.



Pasquall-Orozco and aide, leader of Mexican rebels.

## ADMIRAL'S CAREER HAS BEEN NOTABLE

Lord Beresford Retired, Having Reached Age Limit of Sixty-Five Years.

## ONCE ON WOLSELEY'S STAFF

Has Been Harshly Criticized for His Political Activities.

London, February 11.—Admiral Lord Charles William de la Peer Beresford is sixty-five years of age to-day, and, by virtue of the age limit clause, is retired from the active list of the British navy. He has held no appointments since his surrender, March 1, 1905, of the command of the channel fleet.

There were no official formalities, but most of the daily papers take occasion to eulogize the admiral's notable career. The radical press criticizes his political activities.

When Admiral Lord Charles Beresford hauled down his flag as commander of the channel fleet he had career distinguished for his professional ability and personal gallantry, which made him one of the most popular men in England and a figure of world importance.

Criticized the Admiralty.  
His retirement was credited generally to friction with the admiralty board. In the ordinary course he would have held the channel command for another year. He had been a severe critic of the management of the navy when he was serving in parliament, and after he was put at the head of the channel fleet in 1906, he had trouble both with his superiors and his subordinates. When he struck his flag in 1909 he said:

"Although the admiralty has ordered me to haul down my flag, which, of course, it has a perfect right to do, I feel that I shall still be able to do service in other fields of labor. My chief thought always will be the efficiency of the fleet, as my first desire has been that the ships under my command should always be ready for war."

Lord Charles at once opened an official campaign, and within a month after his retirement a subcommittee of the committee of imperial defense was summoned to consider a statement from him, in which he charged that the admiralty's arrangements for war were inadequate to insure the

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## DRIVEN TO POLICE BY NEWSPAPER MEN

George S. Griscom, Jr., Seeks Protection From Persistent Reporters.

## HIS LUGGAGE IS SEIZED

Leaves for Atlantic City With Only the Clothes He Wore.

Washington, D. C., February 10.—Without his luggage, which had been seized in debt proceedings, George S. Griscom, Jr., hurriedly left New York for Atlantic City this afternoon. He had arrived from Italy only last night with the express purpose of aiding in the search for Joseph Arnold, who, he is confident, is alive. While his father was engaged in a series of conferences with the Arnold family and counsel to-day, the son stayed with his mother at an apartment in a hotel at forenoon practically in a state of siege. The hotel, at the request of the Griscoms, denied any communication with them by newspaper reporters. Meanwhile, a process server waited in the hotel corridor. He represented a Fifth Avenue haberdasher, with a claim of \$250 for goods said to have been purchased by Griscom five years ago.

Abandoning hope of serving the papers on Griscom in person, a blanket attachment was placed on all his baggage and he made the trip to Philadelphia with only the clothes he wore, excepting a few necessities bought on the way to the station.

Father and son left the hotel in a taxicab together. They dashed out of the building, slammed the taxicab door and whizzed away to the Pennsylvania Station, where the younger man sought police protection from the persistent reporters.

The father returned to the hotel after seeing his son off, but refused to talk either of his son's movements or of the conference which he (the father) had had with the Arnolds.

"So far as I know," said Francis R. Garvan, of counsel for the family, after the conference, "the case stands just where it did the day Dorothy disappeared."

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## PROMINENT MEN FACING PRISON

No Alternative of Fines for Them if Found Guilty.

## INDICTED BY GRAND JURY

Officials of Cincinnati and Contractors Caught in Corruption Dragnet.

Cincinnati, Ohio, February 10.—Facing prison terms, with no alternative of a fine if convicted of fraud upon the city in connection with city paving contracts and other public works, five prominent men of this city were indicted by the Hamilton county grand jury to-day.

Those indicted are John H. Sundmacker, public service director; H. F. Shipley, city engineer; A. J. Henkel, paving contractor, member of the firm of A. J. Henkel and Brother; Conrad Henkel, a member of the same firm; and W. W. Cooney, president of the Moore-Cooney Company, contractors and dealers in cement.

The indictments constitute the second report made this week by the grand jury in its probe of alleged public corruption. The first report was made Wednesday, when six trulls were returned against Jacob Baschang, political leader and Deputy Collector of the Alken liquor tax. Baschang is charged with having solicited bribes from saloonkeepers in his administration of saloon license collection. In the true bills returned to-day, Service Director Sundmacker and City Engineer Shipley are charged with "being a superintendent of public work."

The specific charge is made that the contractors in paying work for the city were permitted to substitute "slag" for what was supposed to be a high grade of cement. All indicted men issued statements denying the charges against them. They were released on bonds of \$1,000 each.

## DEATH OF RICHARD HILL

Was Leader of "Hedrickite" Branch of the Mormon Church.

Independence, Mo., February 10.—Richard Hill, leader of the "Church of Christ," commonly known as the "Hedrickite" branch of the Mormon Church, died at his home here to-day, as leader of the sect, Hill was guardian of the famous "Temple Lot" here, which was set apart more than seventy-five years ago by Joseph Smith the original prophet and founder of the Mormon Church, as a site of a future great temple of the Lord.

## ROOSEVELT CHIEF SPEAKER

Will Discuss "Lincoln and Progressive Republicanism."

Grand Rapids, Mich., February 10.—To-morrow will be Theodore Roosevelt Day in Grand Rapids, and if the former president meets every engagement that is being made for him, he will have here. The occasion is the nineteenth annual banquet of the Lincoln Club. He will be the chief speaker of the evening. His address will be on "Lincoln and Progressive Republicanism."

Other speakers and their topics will be: "Lincoln and the Constitution," Hannis Taylor, former ambassador to Spain; "The South," Senator William O. Bradley, Kentucky, and "Panama," the World's Naval Base, Representative Julius Kahn, California.

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## RACE QUESTION IS DRAGGED IN BY SENATOR ROOT

Makes Attack on Franchise Laws of Southern States

## WANTS TO PLACE THEM ON NOTICE

His Remarks Believed to Be Intended to Alienate Democrats From Support of Resolution Providing for Popular Election of Senators—Bacon Makes Spirited Reply.

Washington, D. C., February 10.—Through the injection of the race question into the hitherto comparatively commonplace discussion in the Senate of the resolution providing for the election of Senators by direct vote, Senator Root, of New York, and Senator Bacon, of Georgia, to-day lifted that controversy to a plane of almost sensational interest.

The incident arose in connection with extended remarks made by Senator Root in opposition to the Latham resolution. The New York Senator said that the national government could not afford to barter away the privilege of supervising senatorial elections in the south if need should arise for such supervising. Also in speaking of the observance of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, he said that from time to time "things happen" in the Southern States which should not be permitted by the States, and which should be corrected, if not by the States themselves, then by the national government. Later he took occasion to emphasize this statement.

When first made the declaration caused a visible stir on the Democratic side of the chamber, and the feeling was intensified by the repetition. It at once became manifest that if anything further was lacking to insure opposition by the Southern Senators to the resolution, it had been supplied by Mr. Root.

### Senator Bacon in for Purpose.

Senator Bacon, who has charge of the measure, charged that the race question had been dragged into the case for the purpose of alienating the minority. When Mr. Root concluded his speech about 2 o'clock he left the chamber. Mr. Bacon immediately expressed a desire for specifications regarding the things which the New York Senator had said "happen in the South" which ought to call for Federal intervention, but the demand did not reach Mr. Root until after Senator Beveridge had made a formal reply to the New York Senator's speech and the Senate was prepared to adjourn.

Just before 6 o'clock Mr. Bacon replied to the remarks of the New York Senator. He attacked directly to Mr. Root and asked: "What are the things to which the Senator refers?" Mr. Root, in response, said that he had had reference to the voluntary surrender by the government of the power to enforce the protection of the suffrage privileges of the Southern negroes. Facing Senator Bacon and speaking with great deliberation, Mr. Root enumerated the peonage system, the lynching of negroes and the disfranchising provisions, such as the "grandfather clauses," in the Constitutions of many of the Southern States, as some of the things calculated to deprive the black man of that equal protection which the Constitution guarantees.

### Force Is Threatened.

"The people of the United States are willing to fold their hands and wish the Southern people godspeed in working out their delicate problem, so long as they do so in kindness; but if there should be such oppression as to call for the exercise of the power of the United States to enforce the amendments, that power will be exercised, and it ought to be exercised, and it ought to be exercised."

Mr. Bacon replied that such questions as lynching and peonage were in no sense cognate to the subject under discussion. He accounted for lynchings on the ground of provocation, which, he said, deprived men of their reason and made demons of them. He found one cause for them in the sparsity of population, and to show that this cause is confined to no one part of the country, and there had been a lynching in New York, in which the victim was burned to death. As for the charge of peonage, he declared that there was no practice in the South worthy of that name.

Indicating doubt as to Mr. Root having said such offenses in mind, Mr. Bacon said he was sure the New York Senator was really inveigling against supposed offenses against the franchise.

"Perfectly," responded Mr. Root. "Then he added that the Constitution should be so amended as to provide for election of Senators by direct vote, the national government must retain the power to make those elections free and unhampered. Without this privilege, the government of the United States surrenders the power of its own preservation."

"Does the Senator contend for the power of Congress to annul laws now on the statute books of the States, such as the grandfather clause," asked Mr. Bacon.

"Without the slightest doubt," said the New Yorker.

### Put on Notice.

"Well," returned the Georgian, "the Senator has certainly put us on notice." "I meant to put you and also the country on notice," replied Mr. Root, speaking with force.

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